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First Offer: THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage.

FROM NOW

Until

MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign

TO CLUBS OF 5, FOR \$5

(With Every Club of 5 an Extra Copy Free, 6 Copies for \$5, to 4th March, 1885.)

Second Offer: THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage,

FROM NOW

Until

MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign,
TO EVERY PERSON

Who, in addition to his subscription of \$1, sends at the same time One, Two, Three or Four Subscribers, at \$1 Each.

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Who sends His Own Subscription Only, and \$1, will Receive the

WEEKLY GLOBE

Only 12 Months.

The Campaign Offer

Is made to induce Every Subscriber to Help Increase the Circulation of THE GLOBE in his neighborhood. This can be done very easily by Showing Sample Copies. Send for Free Sample Copies.

AGENTS

WANTED EVERYWHERE,

To whom, under above offers, the regular liberal cash commission will be given. On application a Poster, Agents' Circular, and Sample Copies will be sent Free.

Send for Sample Copies.

Distribute Them Everywhere.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

CUT THIS OUT.

Between now and January 1, 1884, a large number of subscriptions will expire, the majority of which will be renewed.

We respectfully request each subscriber to examine the date upon his paper, and if his subscription expires within that time, to renew it once before it expires.

This will retain his name in type, and prevent the loss of any copy of his paper.

Renew at once and keep your name on the mailing list. Renew a once and avoid the rush. Read the new campaign offer and form a club.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

Will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in payment of subscriptions on account of the new postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$100; six copies for only \$50.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town, county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mail will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1883.

NAMES--NAMES--NAMES.

We will send sample copies free to any one who wishes to distribute them among his neighbors; or, if the names of persons likely to subscribe are sent, a free sample copy will be mailed to each address. If you cannot distribute sample copies yourself, send a list of names.

A NEW STORY

Will begin December 18. It is entitled

THE CORSAIR OF THE SOUTH SEAS,

A Tale of

LOVE, CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. C. W. DENISON.

Now is the time to see every family in your neighborhood and solicit subscriptions. Show all your friends and neighbors a sample copy of THE GLOBE.

TO EXCHANGES.

We are receiving every day requests from weekly newspapers to be placed upon the exchange list of THE WEEKLY GLOBE during the presidential campaign. To all such we would respectfully answer that THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent free until January, 1885, to all newspapers publishing for three successive weeks the following prospectus:

THE

WEEKLY GLOBE,

From Now Until March 5, 1885,

Only \$1.00.

With 8 pages, 56 columns, every week. THE GLOBE will strive vigorously to elect a Democratic President, and to make the Best Family Newspaper in the World. It asks no person to subscribe without examining a sample copy and judging of its merits for himself. Is not that fairest? Send for a free sample copy and you will receive just the kind of a weekly you are trying to find. Only \$1.00 for the Presidential campaign. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

Newspapers desirous of clubbing THE WEEKLY GLOBE with their publications will be furnished with special rates upon application. Marked copies containing prospectus, and all communications, should be addressed to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

Dakota has put on long dresses and will knock at the door of the present Congress for permission to come in and round out the company of States to three times thirteen.

President ARTHUR promises to do all he can, consistently, to secure a mitigation of the sentence of O'DONNELL. Minister LOWELL now has a chance to do a good act.

Secretary FOLGER thinks the trade-dollar ought to go. He would buy it at its nominal value, melt it and cast it over again into legal dollars. Wouldn't that be rather dear bullion?

According to Mr. BOUCAILLUT the people of the United States have 1817 theatres and halls in which dramatic representations are given by actors of 227 travelling companies to the number of 4086.

Senator BUTLER's proposed constitutional amendment forbidding the denial of the right to vote on account of nativity, "race, color or previous condition of servitude," would make it possible for the John Chinamen to become naturalized.

The Masons will all be glad to learn that the debt of the Grand Lodge has been paid, and that the Masonic Temple is free of all encumbrance. General SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, the present grand master, is to be congratulated on this result. He accomplished it by hard work and untiring zeal.

The students in a college in Washington left in a body because a colored student had been admitted. Now they have gone back, on the understanding that no more negroes shall be admitted, although this one will remain. It would be interesting to know just what method of reasoning the young men adopted to reach this conclusion. If fifty white boys can associate with one darky without material injury to their dignity, will one white boy be equally free from danger with fifty darkies, and what is the limit of the colored element which can be admitted to a Washington college with safety?

The speaker's chair in Congress has been pretty well balanced between the North and South, after all. There have been fifty-two elections to fill that place, and it has fallen twenty-six times to the North, while the election of Mr. CARLISLE makes the twenty-sixth time for the South. JAMES L. ORR of South Carolina was the last Southerner to hold the position, and he was elected just twenty-six years ago. Wasn't it fair that the place should go to a Southerner again, particularly when there was a Southerner so eminently qualified to fill it as Mr. Carlisle?

It is not shown in what way the destruction of our local government will affect the question of polygamy. The plural marriages of the Mormons are not recognized by the territorial laws and could not be dissolved by commissioners, by edict, by armies or other earthly power. They are ecclesiastical, perpetual and eternal. Until the Mormons become recreant to their faith with the Almighty Being, who established them for the benefit of His people and the fulness of His glory, the idea will grid itself into the heads of some people that the question of whether or not a woman should do a thing ought to depend entirely on whether or not she can. If she has the desire to do any certain thing, why in the name of all common sense shouldn't she have the chance to try it? Give her the chance and let her find her own level.

They have made another discovery out West. Concerning the barbed wire fence. The economical farmer long ago found out that barbed wire fences were the proper thing, if he wants to get the full value of the hired man's time. And now they have discovered that a line of barbed wire fence is just the thing for a telephone line, and will make a great saving in wire and poles. That is, it will if the scheme works all right. If the experiment succeeds it will be a great thing for both the farmers and the telegraph companies. That suggests a wide range of possibilities in the barbed

wire fence which would be at once of practical benefit and social pleasure to the farmers. Telephone lines, for instance, between the widely-spread farms, and telephone and telegraph lines from the towns to the farms.

WHAT WOULD WE DO WITH IT?

When Secretary CHANDLER was spending the greater portion of the time last summer off cruising, there were intimations many and frequent that he liked to junket better than attend to the public business. It appears from his report on the condition of the Navy Department, however, that he must, with severe ideas of his official duties, have gone off alone for the purpose of thinking up how he could recommend in the most innocent-looking manner the largest expenditure for building up the navy.

He concurs in the recommendation of the naval advisory board that there should be added at once to the navy seven unarmored steel cruisers, at an estimated cost of \$4,283,000. He also recommends in addition to this the construction of one steel ram, one cruising torpedo boat and two harbor torpedo boats.

These recommendations receive the distinguished endorsement of Mr. Secretary CHANDLER as being "in pursuance of a wise plan for that reconstruction of our naval force which is indispensable to the national welfare."

He might have added that there is a strong impression among those who know him best that it is likewise "indispensable to the national welfare" for all such appropriations to be postponed until after Mr. CHANDLER is retired from his present position.

The secretary has a fully elaborated scheme for making the navy such a power that we may be prepared "to assert at all times our natural, justifiable and necessary ascendancy in the affairs of the American hemisphere." He would fit the maximum number of vessels in the navy at sevety, and advises the building of seven new ships each year for the next ten years.

Secretary CHANDLER and Admiral PORTER do not agree in several of their recommendations, particularly the construction of the new steel cruisers, which the secretary praises highly, while the admiral says they should have been built with full sailing power; and the system of condemning vessels that require 20 per cent. of repairs, which the latter says is wasteful and should be abandoned, and the other thinks should be continued.

The secretary suggests two possible infant industries which Congress should proceed at once to "encourage" into being—the manufacture of steel armor for the cruisers and of steel forgings for their guns. But he does not intimate the degree of forcing power which, in the present condition of the market for steel armor and high-power cannon, would be necessary to put those industries on a paying basis.

On the subject of a merchant steam marine, Mr. CHANDLER has ideas. He thinks we should immediately establish steamship lines to South America and across the Atlantic. And he thinks that all that is necessary to give us a "fleet of ocean steamers" is sufficient compensation for carrying the United States mails. By all means let us have an ocean star route service at once. Let us establish mail routes to Terra del Fuego, St. Helena, the Hebrides and Odessa "such compensation as will secure the commencement and continuance of the service." So shall our ocean steamers, and the immense Democratic gains in her last election largely had their origin in that source. The same influences are making themselves felt in the neighboring States. In the speakership election the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin cast their votes solidly for CARLISLE. With the exception of one vote in Indiana and one in California, RANDALL received no support west of Ohio. These are very large straws, and they show a pretty strong wind in the weight which interests, with the dependence upon them of the welfare of large numbers, always carries.

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THE LAW OF UNITY.

Beecher's Sermon in the Plymouth Pulpit.

Peter and John's Race—Love and Reflection and Love and Impulse.

"Whoever Reverses God and Seeks to Do His Will is Christ's."

BROOKLYN, December 9.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for his sermon this morning in Plymouth Church took as his text John, xx., 3, 10. He began by stating that the minuteness of the description of what occurred at the grave of Jesus entirely refutes the arguments of those school of thinkers who believe that the gospels are mythical, and that they are not the product of witnesses who testify to what they saw. He described the approach of the women to the grave, their return to the disciples with the joyful news: "He is risen." Then began that immortal race, that royal race, between Peter and John. John is a modest man, he hardly ever dares mention his own name; he says "that man whom Christ loved," and here he speaks of the love of the way, the way of Peter and Peter raced. You would have had Peter, every one of you. John was a very modest man but he did not forget to put in what no mythical man would have put in. Peter was a bold, bold, bold, rushing, came there and seeing it down went without any hesitation at all. Afterwards John went down, interval, John was evidently pleased when him for he said to him "If I have been racing and the tulip had set as the judge."

The Rose Would Have Had to Go Under,
and all the other flowers.

Schools in theology make themselves the arbiters of all God's decrees, and thoughts and administrations. The extreme schools judge everything by their tenet, and the lax school judge everything by their taste. There is none of them but that they are all imperfect.

On July 18, 1800 Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull swooned down upon them, and captured the camp. All were taken captive, and the Indians had hurried together and took everything of value they possessed off. The captives were not allowed to enter the fight, as Sitting Bull knew they would attempt to escape, and fight against him. He sent six hundred Sioux to follow him up the mountains when Custer and his men approached down a deep canyon. The canyon was very narrow, just barely wide enough to run across, and the Sioux were forced to run through it.

The old man's story as he related it to a Republic reporter runs as follows: In 1875 he was living in Chicago, Ill., and with twenty-five families started out under the leadership of Colonel Carpenter of Seneca. Mo., for the Black Hills.

The Hills were reached in time for the Indians to begin to move at a place between Deadwood and Custer City. For three months and a half they dug into the ground, and at the end of the race was over, and the tulip had set as the judge.

The Rose Would Have Had to Go Under,

and all the other flowers.

We learn, in great detail, in the New Testament about the race, we are to run diligently the race that is set before us. It is drawn from the figure of the Olympic games. We have a great many races in different ages, but there never was a like race; it may be called the royal race. Though you may be born in the best family, though you think it had better be a race between zeal and love; not that either of these two characters is evil, but that they are not made up of the best element. Peter loved, John loved. John loved with reflective love, Peter with emotion, and that make a very great difference. John had a love that thinks, like Mary's, who had a love that thinks, and thought and over her child, and thought, and thought and thought. Like Mary, one of the two sisters, who sat at the feet of Jesus and could not bear to leave him, and Martha, who had a love that was practical, and was mingling her affection with ideas of external things. One brooded, and the other acted.

The old man who was very nervous, and had a great deal of self-consciousness, that broke out everywhere and at all times; but the man who, when he was transfigured, was transfigured, and was transformed, was real to them what was just on the eve of transfiguration, that he was to be seized, condemned and executed, seized the Master and said "It shall never be so with thee; it is written that I will smite him, and said: 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' It was an impetuosity from over-zeal that ruffed the calm spirit of the Saviour. Peter was a man of a thousand faces, and the world was heaven on the heads of the Samaritans, because they would not receive with hospitality the Lord.

Peter was the man that cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest, with his sword. He was at the same time fond of his wife, and had a great deal of self-consciousness, that broke out everywhere and at all times; but the man who, when he was transfigured, was transfigured, and was transformed, was real to them what was just on the eve of transfiguration, that he was to be seized, condemned and executed, seized the Master and said "It shall never be so with thee; it is written that I will smite him, and said: 'Get thee behind me, Satan!'

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With Generally Good Intentions,
yet his zeal was not fed from the heart; his zeal was not fed from the head; it was the impulse of the blood. His was such an organization, so nervous that his senses interpreted to him his duty; and he went off instantly on every occasion. He went off instantly by an impulse, not by thought and reason.

John was a passionate man also; he took part with Peter in praying that fire might come down from heaven on the Samaritans; but reflection gave him an idea as used to grow with Peter, and he lived more and more with Peter.

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Power Not Yet Applied.

There are many men that get hot, and boil and bubble, and throw off the lid, and overflow and put out the fire. You find our churches divided very much, and yet there are men who are supposed to be very powerful men, that are so powerful in prayer; they are an emotional being, and without expression; their life works outward into expression; and there are men whose life naturally has no expression, who are unemotional, and without expression in any direct and immediate way. And often these two classes of men stand over against each other in antagonism, as far as that goes.

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FIGHTING OYSTER PIRATES.

An Exciting Naval Battle on the Chesapeake—Three Ships and Sixteen Prisoners Captured by Victorious Tongue—The Gunboat Hamilton Ordered to the Scene of the Conflict.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—The eastern shore of Maryland is at present the scene of a most sanguinary war, which has lately resulted in several serious conflicts between the residents of the shore and the oyster pirates in the Chesapeake.

For several years past master dredgers from New York, and other neighboring ports, have been here, and have been instrumental in the destruction of the oyster beds, and consequently ruined the oyster industry.

The latter, whose livelihood depends on the oysters, and not those who run slowly, nor those who run fast, are deeply interested, and run fast, for both the pirate boats, both here and down stream, and both of them were united in their common faith and hope that Christ was risen again and gone before them to Galilee!

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AGGRESSIVE MANITOBANS.

They Form an Alliance to Fight the Canada Pacific Monopoly.

WINNIPEG, December 8.—At a mass meeting here last night delegates from all parts of the Province were present. One speaker said that, if the grievances could not be redressed at Ottawa, Manitoba would look to Washington to have them redressed. A committee was appointed to correspond with the Canadian Pac. St. Paul and Manitoba, and Chicago & Milwaukee, to induce them to build to the boundary line in order to break the Canada Pacific railway monopoly. The Farmers' protective and co-operative Union was organized. Its constitution declares its objects to be:

To concentrate the efforts of the agriculturists and farmers of the Northwest in securing the repeal of laws that militate against their interests; the removal by agitation and other lawful means of railway and other legislation preventing the sale of the free market for the production of grain, and to procure the cheapest freights possible to the markets of the world; the removal of the unjust restrictions placed upon trade, and generally to guard the interests of the people of the Northwest in securing the repeal of laws that militate against their interests; the removal by agitation and other lawful means of railway and other legislation preventing the sale of the free market for the production of grain, and to procure the cheapest freights possible to the markets of the world; the removal of the unjust restrictions placed upon trade, and generally to guard the interests of the people of the Northwest in securing the repeal of laws that militate against their interests; the removal by agitation and other lawful means of railway and other legislation preventing the sale of the free market for the production of grain, and to procure the cheapest freights possible to the markets of the world; 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A TANGLED WEB;

—OR—

LIFE ON A DESOLATE ISLAND.**A Strange Story of Friendship and Treachery.**

By WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

(Copyrighted, November, 1883.)

CHAPTER XV.

THE FIRING OF A MINE.

While the daughter had been upon her mission of kindness and love for the living as well as the dead, her father had not been idle, though his business (which he left to her) had been as the lot of the lost to high heaven.

No sooner had he watched her departure than he had gone to the hateful hall that gave his power over him. He was determined to have it, and his brow grew dark, intense anger flushed his cheeks, and he snatched it from his hands again, for it was not safe so that he could procure it that the law would clearly have defined as "harceny."

"Also my lady carries it about with her," he hissed through his compressed lips; "wears it next to her heart. I presume, during the day, and tucks it under her pillow along with his memento at night. Well, well, do you know before me, and some of the little lassies have become strangely mingled with tea, and—by heaven! there goes Robert Earl, drunk as a beast, staggering through the streets like a brumby. How I wish for a few words to give him back against the curiosities. And it will, must come to that, and the sooner the better. I wonder he does not come to me for more money. He must have spent all his gains on his girl friend, and my friend the detective, about this. Friend? Have I a single friend in all the wide world? I even much doubt it. Poor old gold will cause them to part, and my life."

He watched the receding man until he had disappeared around the corner, and then examined the lock of the door. Finally for his own safety, he went to a neighbor's house, and sent out a signal in it that he could easily obtain entrance, no matter how carefully it might be locked; for, though the key might turn, the bolt would not be moved, so he left the house and did not return until Clara was impatiently waiting supper for him.

She already had her tea prepared, and a small fire burning down. He lit a pipe, and sat by the fire, while she prepared the tea which he was to have, and taking his seat, he remarked, in the most matter-of-fact manner, that he had left his evening coat in his coat, and requested her to get it. She hastened to comply, but he was sitting a little while longer, and the contents poured into her cup, and her face, and resuscitated his seat and was very busy sipping himself.

He watched her closely and kept her interested by questions about the proposed monument, and it was not until she had swallowed every drop of tea that he left the room, and she permitted him to leave. Then he went to his library, remained in a strangely excited and nervous condition until a late hour, then crept softly out, was gone a brief time, returned in a short triumph, closed and locked the door, and sat a paper carefully, buried it to the innermost asles, quieted himself with an unconscious quality of woe, and at last retired to bed, leaving the lamp alight. It should midnight had long since chimed, he did not sleep, for he had far too much upon his mind to allow of that sweet forgetfulness.

Early in the morning he presented himself at the breakfast-table, and appeared to be astonished that his daughter had not made her appearance. "She was not well—was very tired," her maid said, "but she has been well again," the girl replied, with tears in her eyes.

"How do you know?" he asked, sharply.

"Because I am a woman, and can see that she is dying of a broken heart."

"And such nonsense to yourself," and he disappeared.

"That I may do, but I know she is slowly dying, and I must kill her," muttered the man, as he slowly lay down in his chamber of Clara to watch until she awoke.

One whose conscience was "cold of offer," and whispered rewards for having done a good deed, was never more surprised than through the streets. His head was held high and his step was firm. There was the light of success in his eyes. And very soon these things were increased by the coming of the sun, and the joy of his joy utterance. Surely he had procecded a block from the house he falsely called his own when he was met by the detective, whose face revealed that he had something of importance to communicate.

"Well?" asked the lawyer, "what is it?"

"Robert Earl is dead!"

"Impossible!"

"So I at first fancied, but have found it to be true."

"I saw him yesterday."

"Beastly intoxicated, I have no doubt. I saw the signs."

"You are right. When did he die?"

"He was picked up dead in the streets some time during the night."

"At the mortuary."

"Have you seen him?"

"No."

"Then you cannot be certain it is he."

"All the police on this beat knew him—he had often arrested him."

"Will you go and see, and inform me?"

"It is a bad time to go, and I am afraid of the fact, and so was going to drop in and tell you on my way to the station."

"I am not afraid to meet you."

"A visit to the deadhouse under any circumstances is far from being a pleasant one, and even the hard-hearted lawyer trembled at the bare thought of it. He had once been a student, and very death had not been once delayed. But it was necessary for him to do so. He must know that the story of his detection was not a false one, know that there was no longer any one living who could be afraid to fear him."

"The name of this man?" faintly asked the lawyer.

"Robert Earl."

"Are you certain?"

"A dozen of the officers who know him well—have known him for years—are ready to swear to it."

"What time was he brought here?"

"Just before daylight. Did you know him?"

"Yes. I had him here for myself."

"Then you had better look out for yourself."

It was next to the worst trial of the crafty man's life. That of standing beside the corpse of the dead Earl, and with a known murderer, and Malvin would surely have retreated—but it was too late for that, and with a desperate effort he drew near, gave a hasty glance at the bloated and disfigured features, and was satisfied.

"I have shuddered as he neared the place, and yet still more violently when he was admitted, and in a tone of voice which I have known him use before, he said, "I am here to help you, and if you will not be able to pay your bill, I will pay it for you."

The evening papers contained a notice of the dead man and the inquest, and the lawyer read it with grim satisfaction. Now most truly the coast was clear. There was no question left to the property. But to satisfy himself if he took a pen and wrote down:

"Lewis Armstrong, wrecked."

"Martin, murdered."

"Foster, died at sea."

"Robert Earl, just buried—died of sum."

The last sanguine hopes of Lewis Armstrong were not doomed to be blasted, and when the ship sailed the good physician said by his side upon the deck, "I have left his body to the new-made friends, who are leading him behind—strangely interwoven for a time in his life, and now to be blotted out forever."

He had not long enjoyed the Jonah of every ship whose dock he trod? Truly it would seem so, for never was there a more tempestuous voyage, and at last this one became a wreck, and the few survivors—of course, poor old Foster, the physician alone upon the vessel, Waterman, with scanty clothing, and nothing—but a plank between them and eternity—

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